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## 3

ep, T. H. Kelly, A. Kethel, Jr.,  
F. Wilkinson, H. Hudson, C. L.  
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It is the policy of the Commission to encourage the use of the most efficient and economical design and construction of power plants. The Commission believes that the use of the most efficient and economical design and construction of power plants is essential to the development of the power industry. The Commission believes that the use of the most efficient and economical design and construction of power plants is essential to the development of the power industry. The Commission believes that the use of the most efficient and economical design and construction of power plants is essential to the development of the power industry.

EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Many have been made to contrive  
in horses' hoofs, and the horse  
has been attended by little or no  
matter now worthy of more than  
the, although few seem to trouble  
himself with the matter, and the  
daily being made, still no less  
this instance.

It is as follows:—The shoe is  
but round the inner edge there are  
Before the shoe is adjusted  
the shoe is made to fit into the  
position, then the horse is made  
and it is placed by the curb. The  
wood will yield to the pressure of  
the shoe, and the horse will be  
no impediment to the horse, and  
when the shoe is ready to come  
the shoe will be made as ready to  
the shoe, and the shoe will be  
the object; hence the detriment  
acted, and with the shoe will  
will be beneficial in many ways  
in shoeing horses for a long

down, as is at the present the case with the  
down which work over very rough  
ground. This is a very important factor  
and also beneficial in preventing erosion,  
especially on hills, where the heavy  
hold of the ground, and prevalence  
of the wind, are likely to cause the  
down to be, and how the record of the  
down. Above all, perhaps, it  
is the trainer who often has the  
down. Think of a horse who is  
while doing exercise, it picks up its  
down. Such a case is of common  
could be useless to cite instances to  
the horse. Think of a horse who  
who have given this a careful  
their own opinions, and I trust  
while such will come into use, when  
the horse properly take care of  
3 AM, KCR.  
**PRO BONO PUBLICO.**

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have a much

The Legislative Assembly has seldom found itself in such a dilemma as that in which it was involved last evening in dealing with the third reading of the Broken Hill Water Supply Bill. The course of this measure has been a chequered and a doubtful one from the first, and all of its difficulties seemed to repeat themselves in a concentrated form with regard to its final stage in that House.

The Assembly had the proverbial "three courses" before it. It could pass the third reading, it could reject it, and it could adjourn the question. Practically only the two former alternatives were up for decision, and there was something substantial to urge against each. The hon. member who moved the third reading candidly told the House in doing so that since it had refused to increase the rate to be charged for water the company did

not intend to go on with the work. So that the case was that the House was either to throw aside all the labour it had spent upon this measure, or to enact a measure which it was assured by its sponsor could never have any effect. This embarrassment was only intensified when hon. members were told that, although all its labour on this bill had been futile, there was another bill of another company which only required to be passed to ensure a supply of water to Nelson Hill. The House might be thinking

broken itself. The House and by this time pushed its explorations so far as to see that there were, as there have been from the first, some doubtful and sinister elements associated with the whole matter, and to realise that a good deal of engineering was taking place which had little reference to the bringing water to the thirsty silver-field. The question was frequently asked what guarantee Parliament had that there was any more intention to carry out the second scheme than the first, and the answers did not seem to

be felt as convincing. In spite of the deep division of opinion among those conscientious enough to devote their Monday evening to a cause which had become so discouraging, it may be fairly held that in deciding to read the measure a third time, and then to leave the onus of giving effect to it upon the company, the House adopted a reasonable course. Not only this, but there is reason to believe that the action of the House is in accord-

ance with the desire of the district interested. When writing on this subject some weeks ago, we argued that if the session closed without something being done towards the water supply of the great silver-field, a serious responsibility would attach to those accountable for the omission. So far as we can judge from the statements made last night, nothing has been done which avails in a practical way to bring the water a foot nearer to

Broken Hill. When the time comes to determine the responsibility for this nugatory result it must, we think, be conceded that the Government, the Parliament, the mine proprietors, and the Broken Hill people have all in their respective ways acted in good faith, and have sought to give effect to the offer made on behalf of those who wished to carry out the work. It must be for local knowledge to determine who it is that is chargeable with making ducks and decoys of a great interest in

this profoundly unsatisfactory fashion. If, after all, the session ends without what is rather grotesquely called "private enterprise," but what seems to be rather a struggle for a lucrative monopoly, having done anything real towards securing this important object, it is to be hoped that even yet the course which ought to have been taken at the beginning may be adopted, and that the municipality will come to Parliament for the powers enabling it to take this work

The interview between Mr. JAMES TYSON and the Queensland Treasurer is one of a kind which it would be well to see more frequently illustrated in the public life of these colonies. The case is one of such interest that it will be by no means space wasted if we here repeat the telegram on the subject we

printed on Saturday last. It is as follows:—  
 "It is understood that Mr. JAMES TYSON waited upon the Colonial Treasurer, and said he was desirous of assisting the colony if Sir THOMAS M'LEWRAITH could say in what way he could do so. Sir THOMAS suggested that if he would purchase some of the Queensland Treasury bills his action would be greatly appreciated alike by the colony and the Government. Mr. TYSON inquired the price, and was informed that it would be such as to produce Mr.

44 per cent. interest to the payer. Mr. TROAT at once intimated his willingness to take £200,000 worth of bills, stating that he would pay £100,000 at once and the balance on demand.<sup>4</sup> Now, it would be an over-estimate were we to claim for this act the character of rare or extraordinary patriotism. Rare in one sense the incident is, no doubt, since it would be necessary to search wide and far in our colonial annals to find a similar instance of a man of such commonsense in a like way.

large wealth coming to him in the assistance of his colony is a time of difficulty. But when we remember how much in so many ways society does for the possessors of great wealth—wealth which is largely augmented, even without the labour of the owner, as a result of the progress and security and enhancement of value caused by the work and sacrifices of society as a whole—it is not a satisfactory reflection that this wise, patriotic, and timely act of Mr. Tyson should

be as rare and as solitary as we must recognise it to be. No doubt Mr. Tyson gets for his money a rate of interest and a security which cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. But the quality of this proceeding is not exhausted when it is viewed on strictly business considerations. The fact remains that in a time of difficulty, depression, and distrust, Mr. Tyson asked to be shown how he could assist the colony, that practical Sir T. M'ILWRAITH

promptly suggested that he should take up some of the public securities open for investment; and that the suggestion was adopted to an amount which will at the present emergency be welcome to an embarrassed Treasurer. The case is gratifying from the patriotic motive which animated the act, and if its result should be to induce imitation, and to lead other men of great wealth to come to the relief of their respective Treasuries in a time of difficulty, and thus to do a service

to the country which has done so much for them, the effect would be beneficial in more ways than one. It would more closely than ever identify the interest of general prosperity and the

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**FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.**  
(BY TELEGRAPH.)  
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

**PERTH, MONDAY.**  
Further particulars regarding Williams, alias Swanson, show that on the voyage to Perth he was stated to have been a passenger, but had resolved to offer to join the Railway Department in this colony at \$9 a week, which, he considered, was not enough for a man who had been a convict. Perth has been the scene of a number of stories about hunting adventures in which he has alleged he had taken part in the Western Territory. It was also stated that he had been a convict, and had tipped up a Zulu with a jack-knife, and that at another time he shot 13 Hume eagles in one day in Zealandia. He had several letters in his possession from Perth and Fremantle, one being from an influential business man and land firm in Melbourne. He used to talk in a large way of his business connections, and of his business deals with the words engraved, "Baron Swanson, engineer." When arrested at Southern Cross he made no statement and offered no explanation.

**MELBOURNE, MONDAY.**  
There is reason to believe that Williams, the swindler, was a convict, and that he was in the Western Territory, possibly a convict within four years of his escape. A crime was committed. A man

Williams received the published portrait of himself arriving in Sale on the 28th December, and put up a Christmas dinner for the travelling trunks and a canary in the golden cage. He was quite sure that he answered the description given by the police. He arrived by train on a rainy day, and left hurriedly on the afternoon of the next day by the Melbourne express. During his stay the canary was very tame, and he had a good time, very proud of it. He was inclined to talk a great deal, and stated that he was an engineer with the Tramway Company, and that he was going to stay for a fortnight or so. He spoke a good deal about England, and without mentioning the vessel he was on said it was the best he had ever seen. He made himself very agreeable, spending most of the time at the bar. The day following his arrival he expressed regret at not having been able to state that something had gone wrong with the Tramway Company's machinery, and he must return at once, as no one was to be seen. He was very anxious to catch his train, but he made much of during his short stay. When leaving he was very careful about getting the canary safely away. He gave the daughter a good deal of money, and said that he would be back in a week or two, but he never returned.

Friday's *Government Gazette* contains the arrest of the Windoor murderer, and although the supposed murderer was arrested before the *Advertiser* was published it has been decided that the same should be published.

Williams on Saturday, in his custody, sent the following telegram to Miss Rowland, care of P. and O. Office:

"I am leaving here to-morrow."

S. B. SWANSTON.

FROM INQUIRIES MADE HERE CONCERNING WILLIAMS, the Windoor murderer, who was believed to have departed Queensland some years ago, and regarding the same, the following particulars have been gleaned:—

It appears that in 1880 Deeming, for he was his name, was a Captain in the Queensland Mounted Rifles. Two gentlemen who had been up country at the diamond-fields had returned from Cape Deeming, and the two gentlemen, who were on the steamer for England, when the latter was escorted by Deeming, who had evidently seen them on the diamond-fields. He described properly the two gentlemen, and they were then asked to dispose of for something over £2000, and the gentleman referred to as being

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living at Birkenshead. The gentlemen who would find no trace of the man he wanted. Shortly after he was arrested and sent to Birkenshead. Deeming was in Hull, having been arrested on a charge of making away with jewellery to the value of £285. He had bought the jewellery for two valuable cheques in payment, and was exempted to Monte Video, where he was arrested as he intended to sail to England. On the 29th September, Deeming was brought to Birkenshead and committed for trial. On his arrival from South Africa, Deeming had, it seems, gone to the police station at Beverley and told them that he would be pleased to kill off as many of the Deeming farmers. There he made free with money and was married to a young woman named Mary Lawton, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lawton "immediately left on a month's honeymoon trip to the South of England. Deeming was released from Birkenshead on the 10th of October, 1901. He was known to have visited his wife and family at Birkenshead. In January, 1901, he informed the police at Birkenshead that he was going to South Africa, and he was not to be surprised at his non-appearance there he would send for her and the four of his children. He left his wife a sum of money, about

...and then the woman he had married in Berkeley as Ethel, going out one day and promising to return in an hour or two. I was over this that he bought the jewellery and was paid for it by bogus cheques. The young wife, Beverly was visited by the man who had been twisted in South Africa, and she informed him that Lawson's lawyer was drawing up papers for a nullity of marriage to allow him to come from being accused as a bigamist. She was informed that Lawson must still have a considerable amount of money, and was advised to assign any paper that is substantial and to give it over to her. It is not known here whether she adhered to this determination. The news of the December after this episode at Ethel, when, by his own admission, he was sentenced to nine months in











